AMERICA AGAIN VICTOR.

THE IRISH TEAM BEATEN BY 11 POINTS. good shooting, but no MARVELOUS SCORES-THE IRISHMEN LEAD AT 1,000 YARDS-DYAS MAKES 13 BULL'S-EYES-GEN. DAKIN HAS THE HIGHEST TOTAL-INTEREST IN THE MATCH.

The second return match between the Irish and American Rifle Teams was shot at Creedmoor yesterday, before a large concourse of spectators. The pleasant atmosphere, the favorable conditions for good marksmanship, and the sharp competition at close of the match made the contest full of inter-While no such remarkable scores were made as those which distinguished the match of last week, the average was good, and there were several excellent individual scores. Owing to the "leading" of Farwell's rifle, the American score was less than it might otherwise have been, but the total of 1,165 points to 1,154 for the Irishmen gave general satis-faction to Americans present, while the superior shooting of the Irishmen at 1,000 yards called out

FEATURES OF THE CONTEST. LARGE ATTENDANCE AT CREEDMOOR-ENTHUSIASM

OVER THE MARKSMANSHIP-DETAILS OF THE MATCH-HOW THE VICTORY WAS WON. The scenes at the admirable Creedmoor range Indicated that an exciting international contest was in progress. Those who had thought that the matches of

last week had exhausted for this season the interest in rifle shooting were glad to acknowledge their mistake, as they saw the crowds pouring from the long trains at the little Creedmoor Station to witness the match between the Irish and American Teams. The early morning was clear and cool and gave promise of a perfect day. As the hour for the contest drew near, however, ds overspread the sky, and a breeze sprang up which, except for the frequent intervals of sunshine, would have been too chilly for the comfort of speciators. The early trains to Creedmoor did not carry out as many persons as did those of a week ago, and when the shootleg began not more than 500 spectators were at the range. These surrounded in a long, thin semicircle the firing points, American sympathizers on the right, the side of the American targets, and the friends of the Irish Team, who at the beginning of the match were the more numerous, on the left. The weather throughout the day Irish-American match took place at Dollymout, and, as on that occasion, the spectators were tardy in assembl-

The referees were, for the American Team C. E. Overbaugh, and for the Irish Team Capt. Thorburn. Bailer was chosen umpire. At the request of Major Leech of the Irish Team, Col. Macdonald of the Scotch Trans was appointed to watch the scores of the confeat-leg riflemen from the firing points. At 10:50 o'clock the first gun was fired for the teams to take their positions. At 11:02 o'clock the second gun gave the signal to begin, and after a short delay the first shot of the match was red. The Americans led off with three buil's-eyes, at which propitious bearing the crowd made a slight showing of applause. There were only three men at each target, and the firing was much more rapid than in oth sides in so quick succession that there were scarcely sat a short distance behind his men, closely watching each shot, and occusionally disputching one of the "coachers" with a suggestion to some memder of the team. Col. Mitchell, captain of the American Team, walked back and forth behind the firing points exercising a general supervision. Rathbone was evidently at first the American favorite, and Milner of the Irish Team, by his two clean scores at 1,000 yards, was deservedly popular among his countrymen. police kept the ever-increasing throng in excellent order, and succeeded in repressing all but the most quiet and decorous applause. The single word "bull's-eye" at-tered along the line whenever one had been scored alone attested the interest of the spectators. For those not far-sighted enough to distinguish the signals displayed on the targets a large bulletin board had been creeted behind the firing points, upon which the value of each shot was recorded. At 12:45 o'clock the first score was completed for the Americans with a bull's eye by Allen. and 15 minutes later the Irishmen had finished. After the builetin had revealed a lead of 15 points for the Americans at the 800-yard range a more hopeful feeling prevailed among those who had feared an easy victory for the Irish Team. While the teams and their friends retired to their tents for lunch the multitude surged toward the restaurants where hanger and thirst were seen appeared by clam chowder and beer

at the 900-yard range at 2:05 p. m. with a bull'acye by Furwell for the Americans. A moment later the Irish Team began. The general feeling seemed to be that the Irishmen would do better at the longer range, in view of their remarkable accuracy at 900 and 1,000 yards last week. Soon after the firing was resumed a train arrived at Creedmoor bringing nearly 1,000 persons to the match. The attendance had been steadily in-creasing during the day, and not fewer than 5,000 spectato's had gathered on the grounds by 2:30 o'clock. Numerous higher estimates were made. During the firing at 900 yards Judge Gildersleeve arrived, and out the rest of the day contributed his experienced judgment to the conching of the Americans. A few ments afterward Mayor Wickham appeared at the range, and was provided with a seat within the lines Other prominent apectators were Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker, Gens. Knox and Woodward, and Lieuts. R. Galt and W. S. Moore and Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse of the United States Navy. It was thought that more ladies were on the range than during the matches of last week. The ladies who accompanied the Irish Team to this country were present as an encouragement to the foreign marksmen. As the shooting went on it was seen that the Irishmen were not gaining, and when at the conclusion of the firing at the middle range it was found that the Americans were 32 points shead, it was conceded on all sides that the proba-bitity of closing up such a lead was very slight. People their arrival, had achieved remarkable successes at the longest range, and bets were freely offered with few takers that their score at 1,000 yards would be the

After the necessary delay in removing rifles, an munition, telescopes, scores, and awnings to the 1,000 jarus' distance, the signals were given and Gen. Dakin fired the first shot. As the white disk appeared at the target and a bull's-eye was seered on the bulletin the long-repressed enthusiasm broke forth in hearty applause, which was however, checked by the police, or officer remarking to those immediately around, friends, yez must repress yer feelings." As the firing went torward and the Irish Team drew rapidly up. while Parwell scored miss after miss, owing to his 'leaded" rifle, until at length he was compelled to take snother, the excitement became more and more intense and expressions of satisfaction or disappointment grew more frequent and more murked. Still, remarkably good order was preserved, and the riflemen suffered not the least interference. At last the final the victors after a close contest. Hearty cheers and the usual indiscriminate rush towards the winners followed the announcement of the result, but there was no prolonged demonstration of enthusiasm, for the waiting train was to start in five minutes and the accommodations were limited. The gentlemen of the two teams dined together at Klipe's restaurant soon after the match Among those who returned by the first train to Hunter's Point, the opinions was very generally expressed that a furer contest had never taken place, nor one more ho range made the better score by 21 points, and of individual markemen at that distance Dyas held the first Place, so that the feeling seemed to be that the honors of the return match had been fairly divided.

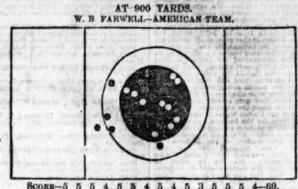
THE DAY'S RECORD. AT 800 YARDS.

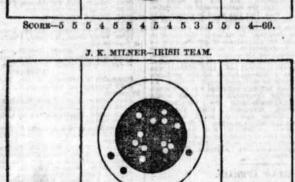
The first gun calling the riflemen to assemble at the firing points of the 800 yards range was heard at 16:50, and the second gun to begin shooting was dis-The riflemen did not get down to their Work until 11:18, Lieut-Col. Farwell firing the first shot and scoring a buil's-eye, which elicited appliance from the Speciators assembled. The police had been instructed to suppress all attempts of applause, thus preventing all suppressery annoyance to the marksmen. Col. Farwell

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1876.

THE BEST SHOTS IN THE IRISH MATCH. DIAGRAMS OF THE SHOTS OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MEMBERS OF THE TWO TEAMS AT THE THREE RANGES YESTERDAY AS RECORDED BY THEMSELVES. AT 1,000 YARDS. AT 800 YARDS.

New-Work





Score-5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5-72.

Score-5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5-72. HENRY DYAS-IRISH TEAM

the American Team among the spectators as well as at the pool-selling the night before, and who led off with a bull's-eye. He was assisted in coaching by Major Fulton. Gen. Dakin, Major Fulton, and L. Weber followed in the order named, and each scored a center. The first round of the American Team was closed by Allen with an mner, counting him 3. W. Rigby was first to shoot for the Irish Team, and gained a bull's-eye. He was followed by Lieut. Featon, Johnson, and Milner each with a bull's-eye. Joynt came next with an inner, and Dyas closed with a center. At the close of the first five rounds in each team the Americans stood 132 to the Irish 130, thus leading them by two points. The wind was light in the direction from the target towards the firing points, with a drift to the left, from 12 to 2 o'clock, on the wind dial. The sky was overcast, and the wind was freshening, much to the expressed satisfaction of the Irish Team, and no less to the atisfaction of the American Team, who, however, kept it to themselves. Upon the request of Major Leech, who thought that the Americans knew of some advantageous points in being assigned to targets on the extreme right of the range, the four first-class targets on the left-K, W, X, and I-were used, the bull's-eye of target A being painted white, in order to make the dividing lines between the teams more conspicuous. Upon drawing for positions the Irish Team draw the two left targets, and the Americans were assigned to X and I. Col. Bodine sat at the firing point with Major Fulton, Col. Farwell, and Rathbone, and in his quiet unassuming man-Farwell, and Rathbone, and in his quiet unassuming man-ner, filled the capabity of "coach." Rathbone carefully watched before firing every variation of light and wind. At the tenth round, the Americans stood 271 to 263 for the Irish team. At the closing of the 800-yard range the Americans were 15 points ahead, standing 409 to 394. In comparison with the scores of last week, made by the same marksmen, at the same distance, in the International match, the Americans were two points behind the score which they made the first day, and 17 points ahead of their second day's score; the Irish were 13 points behind the first day's shooting, and only 14 points ahead

of that of the second day. AT 900 YARDS.

The gun was fired for the marksmen to assemble at the 900-yards range at 1:50 p. m., and 15 minutes afterward the firing began, Col. Farwell leading and making a bull's-eye. At the fifth round the Americans still led the Irish by 17 points. At the tenth round they were 22 points ahead, and at the close of the 900-yard range they were 32 points ahead. The highest score at this range was made by Milner of the Irish Team, who scored 72 points, making 12 bull's-eyes and 3 centers. The highest acores made by members of the American Team were two of 69-one by Lieut.-Col. Farwell, and the other by R. Rathbone, the former being the better of the two. The total of the scores (386) as compared with those of last week made by the same marksmen of the American Team was 6 points lower than the total in the first comstition, and one more than that made in the second day, that their total of 369 points at this range was 28 points lower than that made on the first day of last week's competition at the same distance, and 2 points lower than that made on the second day. The shooting at this range was finished first by the Americans at 3:10, and by the Irish at 3:17, the Americans firing a little more rapidly than the Irish.

AT 1,000 YARDS.

The firing at the 1,000 yards range began as soon as the marksmen could shift from the 900-yard range back to the longest range. Notwithstanding the fact that the American Team were 32 points ahead of the Irish Team, the interest feit in the match by the spectators did not wane in the least. They watched every shot carefully, and it was impossible for the policemen to keep the crowd from expressing their congratulations whenever a buil'seye was made by the Americans. The Irish Team also and numerous friends at the other end of the line who watched every shot with the most intense interest, and were hopeful that the visiting team would win. The wish was expressed by many persons that continuation of the competitive rifle sheeting which originated with Major Leech, captain of the Irish Team, might be assured, and that the American Team might revisit Dollymount next year in the return match. At the 1,000-yards range the Irish opened with renewed vigor and with better prospects. Their shots were looked upon as forestudowing better score, and events justified this feeling. Dyas of the Irish Team was the favorite at the 1,000-yards range among the friends of the team. He opened his score with a bull's-eye, and followed with five more, after which he scored an inner, and then followed with seven more buil's-eyes. As each shot was marked, the crowd mek of the ropes exclaimed, "Another buil's-eye." His last shot consequently drew the attention of the entire course of speciators, who looked hopefully for a buil'e-eye, but no marker's disc responded to the shot, and when it became evident that he had not hit the target, a murmur of regret ran through the assembled throng. Dyas's score, however, was the best on the

range, as a glance at his target will show.

The friends of the Iriah Team had their hopes of vie ory strengthened by the fact that Farwell of the American Team was doing very poorly. Beginning with an inner, he followed with two misses, and made seven misses during the 15 shots. For the last three shots he changed rifles, taking the rifle of Blydenburg of the reserves; making with it an inner, a center, and a miss. He complained that his rifle became "leaded," and stripped the builets. His last shot was a buil's-eye in the wrong target, and was scored a miss. His total score was 30. L L Allen had the best score of the American Team at this range, making a total of 72 points—his score showing 12 bull's-eyes and three centers. Gen. Dakin made the second best score of 70, getting 12 bull's-eyes, one center, and two inners. The total score of the Americans at this range was 370 points, while that of the Irish was 391, who thus gained 21 points on the Americans, but lost the match by 11 points. The scores, as compared with those of last week, show that the Americans made 21 points less than their total of the first day, and six points less than that of the second day. The Irish score was one point less than on the first day, and 20 points less than the second day of last week.

The highest score of the match was that of Gen. Dakin, who made 208 points. J. K. Milner of the Irish Team made the second best of 206 points, and R. Rathbone followed with 204 points. The lowest score was that of W. B. Farwell of 165 points. The American Team scored the greatest number of buil's-eyes, aggregating 163, agglast 148 by the Irish Team. Individually J. R. Milner made the highest number, 32, and Gen. Dakin the next to the highest, 31. Allen, Richy, and Dyns made 29 each; Bathbone and Weber 28 each, Fulton 24, Farwell 23, Johnson 20, Jeynt and Fenton 19 each. The number was followed by R. Rathbone, who was the favorite of makes scored was 13, of which the American Team made 10, and the Irish Team 3. Farwell made 7, all in

the 1,000 yard range; Fulton, Weber, Allen, Joynt,

THE SCORES. RECAPITULATION OF THE SHOOTING-EACH MARKS MAN'S RECORD.

The diagrams of the best shots by each team in each range are exact representations of the real targets at Creedinoor, and the accompanying scores are a complete and accurate copy of the official record: AMERICAN TEAM.

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vesterday, showing their relative value; AMERICAN TEAM.

.....1.104 1.153 1.165 IRISH TEAM. ..1,196 1,162 1,154 3,512

Totals..... It will be seen that the totals for the three days' shoot ing are the same. The Irish Team was not announced by Major Leech until yesterday morning. It was the same however as that published in yesterday's THIBUNE, with the exception that W. R. Joynt was substituted for A.

in the first and second competitions of the international match, and the match of yesterday between the same



THE TEAMS AT WASHINGTON. CONTESTS AT BANNING'S STATION AND COURTESIES TO THE RIFLEMEN.

Major Henry Fulton of the American Team has received a letter from Col. J. O. P. Burnside, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the entertainment of the fereign riflemen in Washington, in relation to the programme thus far made out. He says that he desires that the visitors shall reach Washington early on Monday, so as to visit the range at Barming's Station, and take a few shots, if desirable, for practice. There

will be one principal contest for individual prizes at the 800, 900, and 1,000-yard ranges, and will take three days to complete it—Teesday, Thursday, and Saturday— firing afteen shots at each range. There is every indica iring lifteen shots at each range. There is every indication that there will be a large attendance at the matches.
There will be special trains from Baltimore, Alexandria, and Masaington to the range, and the rainroad emparities have agreed to reduce their
fares. The shooting will began at 10 o'clock in
the morning. The following is the programme:
Tuesday, Sept. 23, shooting on the 800-yard range, 15
shots for each marksman; Wodnesday, an excursion to
Mount Vernon by steamer down the Potomac; Thursday, shooting on the 900-yard range; Frainy, reception
by the President, a visit to the Government and other
public buildings, and a drive to the Soldiers' Home; Saturday, end of the contest at 1,000-yard range, and in the
evening a reception by Ex-Gov. Shepherd. A meeting of
the Committee of Arrangements will be held on Monday
evening to make final arrangements of all details connected with entertainment. The trains will be meet at
the depot by the Reception Committee, which will be executhe Committee of Arrangements will be held on Monday evening to make final arrangements of all details connected with entertaument. The trains will be met at the depot by the Reception Committee, which will encort them to their quarters, which will probably be the old Reverdy Johnson house, now attached to the Arlington Hotel. A match has also been arranged to take place in Washington between a picked four of the Amarrana and American teams. Capt. Wardill and Lieut. Maddecks sail for England on Saturday, and Capt. Greenfield and Lieut. Draper start for San Francisco, by way of Ningara Falls.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. MILFORD, Penn., Sept. 21.—A fatal disease has broken out among the cattle in Wayne County. A singular tick bores deep into the flesh and death follows in a few hours. SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 21.—Nicholas ioleord, baggage master of the B. C., F. and N. B. Rai road ere, was instantly killed last night by falling from a treight

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—On Wednesday John Burburger of Youngsville, Sullivan County, while felling tumber on his farm, was crushed to death by a tree. He was not found until moraling.

Metuchen, N. J., Sept. 21.—The body of a man about 50 years of age was found badly mangled near the track of the Pennsylvania Rulirond near Ruliway last night. He is supposed to be a resident of Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK DAY.

THE LARGEST CROWD AT ANY WORLD'S OVER 123,000 PAYING VISITORS-GOV. TILDEN'S BIG RECEPTION-OUR POLICE.

Yesterday was New-York Day at the Centennial Exhibition. There was an immense rush from this State and elsewhere. The number of New-York visitors is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000. The total number of visitors was 123,000, a larger number than ever before attended any international exhibition on one day. Gov. Tilden gave a public reception, and made a little speech from the balcony. A battalion of New-York police, 600 strong, attracted great attention.

GOV. TILDEN'S RECEPTION. AN INFORMAL BUT IMMENSE AFFAIR-THE NEW-YORK POLICE BATTALION.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The colebration of New-York Day at the Great Exhibition was not attended with imposing ceremonies. It was simply a great Centennial family gathering of the sons and daughters of the Empire State. It was not so much to pay their respects to their Governor, for opportunities to do that might have been improved at home; nor was it to see one of the Centennial candidates for the Presidency. It was to spend a holiday at Fairmount Park, and to crowd as much sight-seeing as possible into the nine hours of stay there. As such a celebration it was abundantly successful. During the past two weeks the crowds of people who have daily thronged the Exhibition grounds and taxed to the utmost the ability of hotels and boarding-houses to accommodate them have been increasing. Yesterday 100,000 persons passed through the gates, each depositing a half dollar as the stile turned for admission. Vast as the buildings are they were all uncomfortably crowded during the afternoon, and even the extensive grounds were full of people. But almost at daybreak this morning an unesual stir, even for these prosperous days of the Exhibition, especially along Elm-ave, and about the Centennial Railway Stations, aunounced the arrival of an advance guard from New-York City and State. Arrangements had been made with nearly all the railroad companies whose lines extend into the interior of New-York, as well as with those which have their termini in this city, for the cheap transportation of to visit the Centennial Exhibition. The success of these arrangements could only be appreciated by those who saw the constant streams of people pouring forth from the stations from early morn till

afterneon. The official estimate of the number of people from New-York City and State who were in Philadelphia to-day places it certainly at not less than 25,000, and it may have reached 50,000. No parade, military or civic, had been announced. The exhibition itself was the great attraction, and the people passed into the grounds as fast as they arrived. New-Yorkers generally went first to the State headquarters to learn what the day's programme was and to register their names, but the crowds there were so great that many found it very difficult to get in at all, and thousands went away without making an attempt.

At 10 o'clock the New-York policemen, 600 m number, entered the Forty-second-st, gate with their band and marched down Belmont-ave, and around to Police Headquarters. The fine appearance of the men and their excellent drill won for them universal admiration. These were not the picked men of the "Broadway squad," but simply fair representatives of the average police force of New-York City; yet not only by their appearance on parade but also by their behavior in the grounds all day they reflected great credit on the entire force of the city. On reaching the New-York State Headquarters they were dismissed for the day, and, mingling with the crowd, seemed to make the most of being "off

About noon the crowds which had been circulating about the State building all the morning began to become stationary and to grow in density. There was an air of expectancy about them, such as distinguishes a crowd on Broadway which is waiting for an imposing pageant. It had been announced that Gov. Tilden would arrive at 1 c'clock, and these people were waiting in the sun, which at that time had come out of the clouds which had obscured it almost all of the day, to get a glimpse of him and have an opportunity to take him by the hand. Promptly at the hour he appeared in a carriage with Lieut.-Gov. Bigler, followed by other carriages in which were members of the Governor's staff, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Commissioner Morrell of Penusylvania, and other representatives of the Exhibition managers. As the carriages passed through the grounds to the New-York headquarters the crowds which filled the avenues parted to the right and left, and hearty cheers were given for Gov.

Tilden and his party.

On reaching the State building the party at once entered, and the Governor, accompanied by his staff, began a reception which continued for about an hour. Only a small portion of the people who desired it were able to gain admission to the Governor's presence, and he was finally persuaded to go to the balcony and greet them en masse. He was received with great cheering, and, in response, said: received with great cheering, and, in response, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: My right arm is not wearied with the hearty and friendly grasp of the thousands whom I have had the pleasure to meet and shake by the hand this day; but the Committee of Arrangements having informed me of the vastness of the multitudes awaiting outside the building, and warned me that it would be an utter impossibility for me to meet and salute separately all who have honored me with their presence here, suggested that I greet you en masse. (Great applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I tender you my cordial salutation, one and all. I have come here to do an important duty—to assist in asserting the moral power of the great State of New-York side by side with those who are asserting the moral power of the great State of Pennsylvania. I do my part on behalf of five millions of people, and on that behalf do I tender you my cordia and complete salutation, one and all; and now I bid you adlen.

Gov. Tilden then visited Machinery Hall, the Main Building, the Art Gallery, and the Government Exhibition. On his return to the New-York Building be reviewed the visiting policemen from New-York and spoke to them a few complimentary words. The whole celebration was very informal.

The estimated number of admissions to the Exhibition grounds to-day was 123,000, the greatest number which ever attended an International Exhibition in one day. No disorder occurred anywhere on the grounds.

HEPRESENTATIVES FROM THIS CITY. Both the Common Council and the Police Department were represented at Pulladelphia yester-day, on the occasion of "New-York Day," A section of the 6:30 a.m. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad took a battalion of 600 policemen belonging to the New-York City force, under the command of Superintendent Walling, who was uniformed, and acted as commandant of the six companies. The men were provided with re-freshments, and a parlor car was furnished for the offeers. It was intended by Superintendent Walling to give

eers. It was intended by Superintendent Walling to give a street parade in Philadelphia if the train arrangements would allow it to be done.

About 15 members of the Board of Aldermen and their friends left on the 8:40 train, in special cars provided for them by the courtesy of George W. Baker, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Division of the road. Among the nembers of the Board present were M. P. Tuomey, Jacob Hoss, Magnus Gross, Joseph Cudlipp, Wm. H. McCarthy, O. P. C. Billings, W. L. Cole, John Reilly, J. C. Pinkney, William Sanor, and Thomas Shields. These gentlemen were escorted and taken care of by Samuel Carpenter, General Eastern Agont.

THE CENTENNIAL TIDE OF TRAVEL. AMERICAN RAILWAYS EQUAL TO THE TASK OF TRANSPORTING ENGRMOUS MULTITUDES THE

SYSTEM OF PHILADELPHIA TRAINS, Among the exhibits at the Centennial Exposition, which appear to command most admiration from foreigners generally, are the passenger railway cars in the Annex to the Main Building. And foreign railway officials, of whom a large number have visited this country, are especially loud in their praise of the manage-ment of the lines leading from all parts of the country to Philadelphia. As the New-York division of the Penn-sylvania Railread has naturally been called upon to do the greatest part of the work of transporting visitors from all parts of tac country, who either go or return by way of the metropolis, the management of its passenger traffic has been most observed and studied by them.
The great amount of travel which it has accommodated, the precision with which its numerous trains have been run, and the freedom from serious accidents which has marked its management during the Summer months, are the subject of comment and amezement.

The late cool weather has bro ght with it a vast incrouse of passenger traffic over all the roads last two weeks the number of through passengers going to the Centennial Exhibition upon the New-York division of the Pennsylvania line alone has averaged 14,000 a day for the first three days of the week, and the last three equal this multitude in the number of passengers returning. A cause of the increase of travel is the fact that at this season the thirteen original States are cele brating the Centennial upon Thursday of successive weeks, and during these weeks large numbers of the residents of each of the States represented seize that opportunity for visiting the Exhibition. On Thursday, Sept. 5, during "Confecticut Week," the Pennsylvania Railroad earried (including local passengers) 30,399 persons upon their Philadelphia-bound trains, and nearly that number on the succeeding day. The attendance during "Massachusetts Week" was larger, and on Tuesday last the travel was the heaviest duving the season. Thirty-four trains, comprising 320 ears, left Jersey City for the Centennial grounds, giving an average of 16,000 through passengers from that point. On Wednesday the travel was not so large as was expected, but yesterday, on "Governor's Day," called, it was greatly increased. The local and through transportation of passengers to and from Philadelphia av erages about 30,000 persons daily. Such an immense in crease of passenger traffic has compelled the company to bring all of their surplus equipments into use. At least one half of the equipment of the West Jersey Railroad, and al the rolling stock which could be spared from their leased roads in Pennsylvania have been used, and the agents contemplate still further increasing their transportation apacity by putting on the rolling stock of other roads which are mainly dependent upon Summer travel, rather than by augmenting the number of cars already owned by the company, although their manufacturing estabment is enpable of turning out ten completed cars in twenty-four hours if ten days' notice is given. 4

The important train of the day on the Pennsylvania road is the one starting at 7:30 a.m. This train frequently runs in five or more sections, a system which has been adopted of necessity, to prevent over crowding and reduce the trains to the capacity of the engines to draw them. Two trains of ten cars each are backed into the yard, one on each side of the central platform. One is filled and started, and while the other is filling a third train takes the place of the first, waiting until the second has been filled, and so on until all the passengers have been accommodated. These trains, which are called sections, are started within five minutes of each other, and all are parts of the 7:39 a. m. train. There are 22 regular trains upon the schedulg, which leave Jersey City every day for Philadelphia, and in addition to these

every day for Fhiladelphia, and in addition to these there are nine or ten extra trains or sections.

The result of this system and the great care which the company has taken in reference to the safety of its passengera has left a record of not one traveler is jured since May 10. During the month of August shore the road carried 1,420,632 passengers, and the daily average for the part of Soptember which has clapsed is much larger than for August. Foreign railroad officials express themselves as delighted with this display of order and system, the comfort and elegance of the cars, and the general attention paid to passengers. They frequently remark that the uniform worn by the employes of the company is far preferable from its plainness to the gandy git lace used upon the European railways.

The success of the hotel cars which the Pullman Palace Company has lately introduced on the Erie road and its connections has led to the elaboration of the system, and in a few years at furthest "dining-room" ears promise to be as common as the palace and elecphing-coaches are now. The perfection of travel certainly seems to have been reached on the Erie by the introduction of these trains.

AN INJUNCTION REVERSED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21 .- In August last Judge Landon granted an order enjoining the Board of Directors of the Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company from recognizing C. Adams Stevens as the helder of 2,096 hares of stock, and requiring them not to receive his vote thereon. The order was appealed from, and to-day a decision was handed down reversing the order of Judga

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD,

SPEECH OF GEORGE 8. BOUTWELL. ARGELY ATTENDED MEETING AT THE COOPER IN-

STITUTE-WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE FOR NATIONAL CREDIT-MISSTATEMENTS BY GOV. TILDEN AND THE DEMOCRATS-PROBA-BLE RESULTS OF DEMOC ATIC SUCCESS-THE SOUTHERN QUESTION-REMARKS OF CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Ex-Secretary Bontwell was the principal speaker at the Republican meeting at the Cooper Institute thusiastic. Chauncey M. Depew presided and made an address. The audience was composed of a very intelligent class of people, and showed a thorough appreciation of the arguments of Mr. Boutwell and the remarks of Mr. Depew.

The hour for the opening of the meeting was fixed at 7:30 o'clock, and at that time, although there was a fair audience in the hall, the attendance on the stage was not large. It increased rapidly, however, and before Chauncey M. Depew, who presided, had ended his address the hall had hardly a vacant seat and the stage was crowded. Among those on the stage were Thurlow Weed, E. W. Stoughton, Thomas C. Acton, D. C. Conover, Alonzo B. Cornell, W. A. Darling, M. W. Vall, Gen. Pinckney, Elliot C. Cowdin, and Thom s E. Stewart.

At the close of Mr. Depew's speech, a long list of vice-presidents was adopted, including Harrison Durkee, Fredrick W. Seward, George H. Sharpe, Charles V. Lowis, John J. Morris, Abram Disbeeker, George P. Bradford, A. B. Darling, George F. Merkle, Christian F. Tietjan, D. B. St. John Roosa, Thomas Hillhouse, Isaac I. Hayes, Severn D. Moultou. Noah Davis, Freeman J. Fithiab, Alexander Shaler, George W. Palmer, Patrick H. Jones, D. D. T. Marshall, Levi P. Morton, Walter W. Coneklin, Lewis 8. Phillips, George E. Kasmire, Henry G. Leask, and others. Mr. Boutwell in his address devoted himself in great measure to showing by figure what had been done to reduce the national expenses and the national debt and to raise the national credit. In the course of line of argument he found occ acceptance, and each point received full appreciation vention had made a mistake of some hundreds of mil ions as to the expenditures of the last eleven years, and Mr. Tilden had not discovered that in the last twenty years the credit of the Government had risen from borcent. He further discussed the possibility that a Demo-eratic administration might impose on the country Southern war claims, and spoke of the Southern question generally, the condition of the negroes, and the tions to the whites.

MR. DEPEW'S ADDRESS. At the opening of the meeting, Mr. Depew spoke ca

Fellow-critzens: I return you my thanks for honor you confer in calling upon me to preside on a occasion. I am glad of the opportunity to join in a demonstration which will promote the election this F of the State and National tackets of the Republic party. We meet under promising dreumstances a analyticous skies. The outposts have been taken, I chemy are on the run, and the grand army is marchite almost assured victory. A frimmph unexpected in magnitude and significance is gained in Verment, a majorities unusual and unpreceiented send their greings from the gallant State of Maine. The tid wave which was to rise above the men tain tops in New-England has been so complete lost in her valleys that no vestiges remain to gratify the unionity of the future student of unnatural phenomen. The great unknown quantity in our American politic the man who is to vote for a change, regardless of his convictions, unon whom the Democracy has relied, an still relies asider to the earner. FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return you my thanks for the

rtill relies solely for the accomplishment of its; is not abroad in this convass. Before the Convention, the Maine Saberman may have posed to change his politica because the thrard, and this was a bid year for cels; but a convention met and adjustred, he and every citizen similarly situated has concluded by industry, and plack to improve his own and add to the volume of national prand to east his builot according to his judgm his conscience. Four years ago I did my best the Presidency my neighbor and life-long friend Greeley. I have calmiy, carefully, studiously et alteriation now, and I cannot understand how

pacification of the South.

The Democratic party adopted our platform and indersed our candidates, but though tens of thousands of a full and square support from the Democracy to have swept the country, it suffored an overwhelming, disarrous, and unparalleled defeat. And why? Because the Democratic party as an organization, then as now trous, and unparalleled defeat. And why? Because the Democratic party as an organization, then as now, were unwithing and unprepared to infrust the government of this republic to any men who had not been believers in and advocates of the Calboun doctrine of secession before the rebellion, sugnaturers with or participators in the rebellion, and hostile to the constitutional amendments which secured the results of the war, sluce the participation of the country crushed out the rebellion. It is true Adams has been nonunassed in Massachusetts, and Robinson and Borabeiner in New-York. They are both the inspiration of defeat and the offspring of despair. The convention in which that representative Democrat, John Kelly, spanked the brilliant and ponderous Dorshelmer, until the load-resounding blow filled the skies with noise; the convention when shouted with a voice that could not be stayed, "Give na a Democrat, aborn Democrat, always a Democrat," and in an ecstasy of frenzied delight noninated Horatio Seymour for Governor—that same convention met after the lesson of Vermont and of Maine and nominated Lucius Robinsoo, a gentleman who was elected on the same fields with me in 1863, and with whom I was officially associated for two years—a man for whom I have the highest respect, but who was so pronounced and advanced a Radical in 1864 that he demanded the nomination of some man who would be more extreme and stern and severe in his measures than the mild and conservative Abraham Lincoln. Such an instance of ground and lofty tumbling as this last Democratic Convention dispayed has no parallel, and to cover the case of these modern acrobate we must reverse the ancient couplet and say.

When the dovil was well the devil a saint was he,

inve Abraham Lincoln. Such an instance of ground and both timbling as this last Democratic Convention displayed has no parallel, and to cover the case of these modern acrobats we must reverse the ancient couplet and say:

When the devil was well the devil a saint was he, when the devil was such the devil a saint would be.

I saw in a Nassau-st, shop the other day, an oil print representing a buccaneer of the Spanlasi Main approaching his prey. There were the two ships, one crowded with machants and passengers and sailors, with women and califren, while in conspicuous position apon the bulwarks of the other say a pence-ful and benevolent looking gentleman reading a book, and upon the quarter deck was a minstrel gayly playing his music; but below, out of the cabin, like hold, the forceastle, from under the anchors and cods of rigging, look out the enger buccaneers, stripped for bearding and the fray, and bristling with knives, cultasees, and pistols. In the discovery of that crew, behind those friendly figures, is the salvation of that merchantinan; in the success of those decoys is its utter destruction. The discovery is made; the good saip of State, freighted with procious lives and priceless freasure, keeps on her course. In October the pintality will become hopeless; in November she will be out of sight. The Bourbon makes what he regards a great sacrifice in surrendering Massacha etts to Adams and New-York to Robinson, but it is only in the nope that thus he may secure the electoral votes of those States to win for him the National Government.

We thought one term for President removed from him the tempitation to use his power to perpetuate himself, and secured all his efforts for the public good. We sought to remove the civil service from the realm of potitics to the domain of business. Under Tilden, all officers, the good as well as the bad, are to be turned out, and a horde of office-seckers, the like of which has never been seen since the frogs and lice overrum Expus, are to be satisfied. Party services a

Now that Horace Greeley is dead, his errors and cocentricities are forgotten, and friends and fore alike bear affectionate and grateful tribute to his memory for the priceless services which he rendered to immanity said liberty. If he stood apon this pastfern to night, reviewing this contest, and saw, as we see, the Democratic party of 1860, of 1864, of 1868, with the same leaders, the same purposes, forgetting nothing, repenting authors. the same purposes, togetting nothing, repenting yet shouling nearing/cesly the shibbeleth of and boasting that it is supposed by a solid as South; if he could know, as we know, that i imity is brought about by intinidation and assess

See Fifth Pass